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Defendant's Motion for Production Of The Grand Jury transcript of the victim-witness is not supported by law, is rapidly becoming moot, and should be denied. His unfounded and conclusory speculation that certain information was not presented to the Grand Jury and cited need to prepare for cross-examination and trial generally does not warrant this Court ordering disclosure of transcripts that are not subject to discovery under the Jencks Act and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

A. The Government Has Agreed to Produce The Requested Grand Jury Transcript

This Court will be hearing the Defendant's Motion to Produce Grand Jury
Transcripts on August 27, 2008 at the scheduled Pretrial Conference. As stated in its
Pretrial Conference Statement (*ECF Docket No. 89*), although not required by statute or
the rules of discovery, to facilitate an efficient and orderly trial, the United States will
provide the Grand Jury testimony of the witnesses it intends to call at trial - which includes
that of the minor victim, on September 2, 2008 - 5 days after the pretrial conference and 13
days prior to trial. *See ECF Docket No. 89*, p. 2. Therefore, as a practical matter,
defendant's Motion will be rendered moot. Production of the requested transcript 13 days
prior to trial will afford defendant ample opportunity to review the transcripts and prepare
for cross-examination and potential impeachment of the witness.

B. The Defendant Is Not Entitled To The Disclosure He Seeks

Briefly addressing the merits of the defendant's Motion, the defendant is not entitled to the early disclosure of grand jury material under the law and has not made even a threshold showing of particularized need that would warrant this Court ordering early disclosure.

1. <u>Defendant's Motion Is Not Supported By Law</u>

The law is clear that the United States has no obligation to disclose non-exculpatory grand jury transcripts of trial witnesses prior to trial.

In any criminal prosecution brought by the United States, no statement or report in the possession of the United States which was made by a Government witness or prospective Government witness (other than the defendant) shall be the subject of subpoena, discovery, or inspection until said witness has testified on direct examination in the trial of the case.

18 U.S.C. § 3500(a)(Jencks Act). The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure also explicitly exclude grand jury transcripts from discovery and pre-trial disclosure. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(3)("This rule [governing discovery] does not apply to the discovery or inspection of a grand jury's recorded proceedings, except as provided in Rules 6, 12(h), 16(a)(1), and 26.2."); Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2(a) ("After a witness other than the defendant has testified on direct examination, the court, on motion of a party who did not call the witness, must order an attorney for the government or the defendant and the defendant's attorney to produce, for the examination and use of the moving party, any statement of the witness that is in their possession and that relates to the subject matter of the witness's testimony.")(emphasis added).

The defendant is flatly incorrect in his assertion that the Jencks Act does not govern disclosure of grand jury transcripts. With all due respect for the Sixth Circuit, from which the defendant draws authority for his *Motion for Production*, the governing law for this Court should be from the United States Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Those Courts have consistently held that "defendants are not entitled to grand jury transcripts before trial; due to the strictly enforced tradition of grand jury secrecy, defendants generally have access to no information whatsoever regarding the conduct of the grand jury." *United States v. Mechanik*, 475 U.S. 66, 80-81 (1986) (upholding the denial of defendant's request for grand jury transcripts); *United States v. Calderon-Perez*, 255 Fed. Appx. 271, *1 (unpublished)(affirming that the defendant's claim that Government was obligated to provide grand jury transcripts prior to a witness testifying at trial is not supported by the Jencks Act or the Rules of Criminal Procedure); *United States v. Isgro*, 974 F.2d 1091, 1095 (9th Cir. 1992) (finding that while trial testimony is not

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uded in the Jencks Act disclosure provisions, grand jury transcripts are included); ted States v. Chaudry, No. 03-40210 SBA, 2008 WL 2128197 (N.D.C.A. May 20, 8) (relying on the Jencks Act, denying defendant's motion for early disclosure of grand transcripts prior to trial). The defendant has not identified a single reason why this irt should depart from established and long-standing precedent and order disclosure is not required by law.

2. The Defendant Has Not Made A Particularized Showing of Need

The United States recognizes that, in certain limited circumstances, this Court ald have discretion to order disclosure under the Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure e 6(a)(3)(E).

The court may authorize disclosure—at a time, in a manner, and subject to any other conditions that it directs—of a grand-jury matter:

- (i) preliminarily to or in connection with a judicial proceeding;
- (ii) at the request of a defendant who shows that a ground may exist to dismiss the indictment because of a matter that occurred before the grand jury

vever, to be entitled to such disclosure, the defendant must make a showing of icularized need that would outweigh the policy of protecting the secrecy of the grand . United States v. Walczak, 783 F.2d 852 (9th Cir. 1986) (citing Pittsburgh Plate Glass v. United States, 360 U.S. 395, 400, 79 S. Ct. 1237, 1241, 3 L. Ed.2d 1323 (1959)) closure of grand jury transcripts would only be appropriate in certain cases with a icularized showing). The Supreme Court has recognized that even when the defendant does state a particularized need, these requests "are rarely granted ... the only access to grand jury materials is likely to be through the medium of the Jencks Act, which requires the prosecutor, after direct examination of a Government witness, to produce the

18 U.S.C. § 3500. 26

In this case, the defendant has not stated any particularized need that would

witness' prior statements." *Mechanik*, 475 U.S. at 80-81.

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outweigh the policy of protecting the secrecy of the grand jury. The defendant claims that he needs early disclosure of these transcripts for the following reasons:

- 1) to prepare his cross-examination and prepare for impeachment of the victimwitness;
- 2) to "demonstrate the prejudice of omitting V.S.'s background to the Grand Jury;"
- 3) because there are inconsistencies in the victim-witness' statements that are not under oath;
- 4) the need for disclosure now, as trial approaches, outweighs the need for secrecy. Defendant's Motion, pp. 4-5. (ECF Docket No. 92). Two of the stated reasons - the need to to prepare his cross-examination and prepare for impeachment of the victim-witness and that the need for disclosure now, as trial approaches, outweighs the need for secrecy is no different here than it would be in any other case. To find that defendant has made a particularized showing on these grounds would be tantamount to an acknowledgment that every defendant can make a particularized need for disclosure of grand jury transcripts as he or she approaches a trial date. The defendant also claims that disclosure of the transcript is necessary because of inconsistencies in the victim witnesses prior statements that were not made under oath. In effect, this asserted reason is a restatement of the need to prepare for cross-examination and impeachment. For the reasons stated above, this general need should not be the basis for this Court to order disclosure. Finally, the defendant now, for the first time, alludes to improprieties in the Grand Jury, specifically the failure to present exculpatory evidence to the Grand Jury. This allegation is not only unfounded but irrelevant. If truly exculpatory evidence did exist - and the United States does not concede that the allegations by the defendant are either true or exculpatory - the United States had no affirmative obligation to present exculpatory evidence to the Grand Jury. *Isgro*, 974 F.2d at 1096. The defendant's generalized statements of need, taken individually and as a

¹ The United States disagrees with the defendant's characterization of the victim witness' statements.

UNITED STATES' UNITED STATES' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR PRODUCTION OF GRAND JURY TRANSCRIPT, CR 07-0454 PJH